

THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1901.

CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor.

THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent Family Circulation much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

In order to avoid delays, on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editorial or Business Departments, according to tenor or purpose.

No Occasion for Concern.

Despite reports to the contrary, it is safe to believe that the present aspect of the Cuban situation is giving the administration no occasion for anxiety. There is no more reason for anxiety as to our responsibilities than there has been for many months past. Indeed, the qualified acceptance of the Platt amendment by the constitutional convention, whatever may have been the proposed modifications, materially advances the prospects of a peaceful, dignified, secure withdrawal of the American troops and the installation of a representative Cuban government.

An impression seems to have spread during the past day or two that the proposal of the convention at Havana to modify the amendment in finally accepting it has complicated the situation and has embarrassed this government. The case really stands just where it did, as far as the authorities in this city are concerned. The proposed change in the medium of the army reorganization bill, set forth the conditions upon which the United States would decree the establishment of a Cuban government and would consequently withdraw its military power from the island. The President has not been officially notified of the adoption of a constitution. He has no definite knowledge of the basis proposed by the Cuban government. He is not in position to judge the prospective stability of their organization. He is not, therefore, yet confronted with the duty of deciding whether to withdraw the troops or to retain further hold upon the island in the interest of Cuba's security against domestic turmoil.

When the constitution has been finally drawn by the convention, still sitting at Havana and has passed through the hands of Gen. Wood to the President it will, of course, be thoroughly scrutinized and its provisions weighed in the balance of "stability." Particular attention will naturally be given to those declarations which set forth Cuba's conception of the future relations of the two governments. If they conform to the Platt amendment, practically and in substance presumably the President will accept the declaration as satisfactory. But even then the question of withdrawal need not press for immediate answer. There will yet remain the actual establishment of the government under the constitution so framed, a process which may require some time. This country is superstitious of the creation of a structure presumably designed to endure in perpetuity. It must not unduly hasten or permit itself to be hastened in the work when not only its own welfare but the prosperity, happiness and progress of its ward are at stake.

Unpleasant Truths.

The police officials of New York who invited the police chief's association to meet in Gotham this year are perhaps sorry now they went to the trouble. The meeting had scarcely been called to order before there was trouble. Cincinnati's chief began soon to read a paper on organization and discipline in the course of which he scored heavily on the black and white system and "protection." Just at an interesting juncture in which Assistant Commissioner Devery, who conservative New Yorkers regard as the past grand master of squeezing the nether world for revenue purposes. At once a partisan of this exalted personage arose and tried to stop the Cincinnati man's paper, but the assemblage voted overwhelmingly to continue the fun and the New York officials were regarded with a series of reflections on police dishonesty.

Immediately after the meeting was over a rumor spread that Chief Dietrich of Cincinnati was the author of the magazine articles on the corruption of the New York police force which recently caused consternation in that organization. These papers were signed "Josiah Flynt," who is well known by that name as an investigator of crime life and the police. He gave the police most trouble. But nobody knows to know precisely whether "Josiah Flynt" is a real or an assumed name. There is at least a very definite notion that there is such a personage and that he is a New Yorker. Never before was he suspected of being a Cincinnati police chief.

It would be an interesting item in the history of New York police organization for this Cincinnati trustee to tell the story while attending the annual meeting of his professional brethren, charged with libeling his hosts. It would assuredly be a difficult task for the New York police authorities to arrest everybody who believes as does this fearless Ohioan. There is a distinct impression throughout the country that police blackmail is one of the institutions of Gotham and that there will never be a more efficient administration there until it is uprooted. There are multitudes of "Josiah Flynts" if acceptance of this doctrine constitutes the identity.

People who insist on getting married without the usual forms may feel a complete selfish contempt. This trouble will be mainly felt by posterity when matters of inheritance arise. Considerable estate from any question of sentiment or morals, uniform marriage laws are even more essential than uniform divorce laws.

General Funston ate an octopus. But it is doubtful whether Attorney General Knox will ever get as hungry as General Funston was.

The Ohio Democracy.

Columbus has been selected as the place for holding the Ohio democratic state convention. It is the half-way town between Cleveland, where Tom L. Johnson sometimes resides, and Cincinnati, where John R. McLean has a legal residence. Cleveland would have given Mr. Johnson, and Cincinnati Mr. McLean, too much of an advantage. But at Columbus they ought to have had something of an equal footing, and have their differences out in hearty fashion.

It is at Columbus too that Mr. Johnson's candidate for United States senator, and Mr. McLean's candidate for governor, reside. That will add to the life of the convention. The fight in its present shape is between the Johnson-Lentz combination and the McLean-Kilbourne combination. Each combination represents more of political necessity than of personal affection. But both Mr. Johnson and McLean had need of assistance, and the former made up for Mr. Lentz and the latter to Col. Kilbourne. Mr. Lentz was so surprised when he heard that Mr. Johnson had decided for time to get his breath fully before responding. Col. Kilbourne's emotions when the McLean overtures reached him were not reported, but it is reasonable to suppose that they were mixed. The colonel and Mr. McLean have not heretofore been on terms of co-operation.

But the convention town has been named, the combinations have been made, and now

for the battle. It ought to be spirited in every way. Each side is amply supplied with the shrews of war, and neither will lack for capable and aggressive leadership. Both Mr. Johnson and Mr. McLean have served a long apprenticeship to the trade of practical politics and not a few are recognized as master workmen. Neither is of the school of Thurman and Pendleton. The old days, when the leader must be a man of profound learning or of showy personal accomplishments, have passed, and the demand of today is for the organizer and hustler.

The Star's special from Columbus states that the great contest will come over the platform. This was indicated a short time ago by Mr. McLean's Cincinnati newspaper, which, in an indirect way, called for a rejection of all "fads and follies," such as might have influenced the results in the municipal elections in Cleveland and Toledo, and a return to first principles. The question of course arises what are first principles? And how stoutly may Mr. Johnson and Sucker Rod Jones be expected to contend for their "fads and follies"? And, as The Star has once before inquired, what about Bryanism? Is that to be formally repudiated, or only gently ignored? Mr. McLean is booked for some sort of fight on it, because it has but recently been asserted of him that he "has never been a follower of Mr. Bryan." Keep your eyes on Columbus.

The Virginia Republicans.

The republicans of Virginia are considering the advisability of nominating a full state ticket this year and going before the people on the issues of the day. The movement at most means only discussion. Success at the polls is impossible, for reasons that are known of all. But there is a feeling that maybe only discussion might bear some fruit, and hence many are urging a carefully selected ticket and an energetic campaign.

The proposition from the republican standpoint is wise. The argument against it is, however, not without persuasiveness. Why make a fight with the enemy in the possession of the elections machinery, and as the Virginia republicans contend, with custom excusing and inciting its use to fraudulent ends why call out voters and have them deposit their ballots in the boxes for nothing? The result is not determined at the polls, but before the polls are opened. The voting is but an empty form. The successful candidates, regardless of their personalities or of the issues for which they stand, will be those who have passed muster at the democratic primaries. Such are the reasons and the accusations of those republicans of the Old Dominion who, while waiting for a new order of things and anxious to see it develop, are yet apparently dead to the fact that nothing of value is ever obtained in this world merely by wishing. It is the eternal "git-up-and-git" that sooner or later wins.

Turn to the republican side, and there are other southern states, are not without blame in this matter. There should never have been an abject surrender to untoward local conditions. The strongest organization possible in the circumstances should have been maintained, and every state and county election should have been in some form contested before the people. Local and national issues should have been discussed. It is not sufficient to say that success at the polls was impossible. By that token the democratic organizations in the New England states should long since have been abandoned. But, on the contrary, they have been kept well in hand, and they include a liberal portion of the brains of the national democratic party. Edward J. Phelps and Richard Olney alone would justify democratic organization in republican New England in the past fifteen years.

It is true that the democrat in New England and the republican in the south do not enjoy equal opportunities in the matter of free speech. But that inequality is lessening every year. The south is a better field than formerly for political discussion. It is no longer sufficient to hurl denunciations at the opposition. It is at least no disadvantage now to have an argument of some kind, and to be able to present it politely and without passion. In other words, we are coming around again to the toleration of a better day, when discussion is to be welcomed and is to have its uses, and when party leaders with reasons for their beliefs cannot afford to neglect opportunities to explain to the people with platforms and candidates.

Scottish nobility hints to Mr. Carnegie that the sons of dukes and earls will hardly care to attend colleges where people who cannot afford to pay are being educated. Scottish nobility should think again. It is really not difficult to wear the price tag on one's education.

King Humbert's assassin committed suicide after eight months' imprisonment. It is possible that he reached his end even more speedily than he would have done under the ordinary processes of trial with a view to capital punishment.

Minister Wu says that in China the masses honor public men a great deal more than they do in this country. And yet the Chinese official is represented as squeezing the life out of the taxpayer every chance he gets.

Owing to a failure to keep staff correspondents on the Constitution's trail, some of the New York newspapers are still in more or less doubt as to whether it follows the flag or not.

J. Sterling Morton thinks a new political party is needed. This is a free country, and there is no reason why "Mortonism" should not secure a casual mention among its fleeting fads.

There is no excuse for entertaining ill-feeling toward the man who holds views contrary to your own. Even members of the Supreme Court write dissenting opinions.

A hammer thrown in Meriden, Conn., broke the record and incidentally brained a spectator. It is plain that the innocent bystander has no show whatever.

Pennsylvania is trying to devise some plan to keep out tramps. Kansas has no difficulty. It offers them work.

Watch for the Inverted Locomotive.

A government printer's mistake has just caused a great flurry among philatelists and has perhaps incidentally furnished an inspiration to the "get-rich-quick" fraternity. It happened that by inadvertence an unknown number of sheets of the new Bureau exposition two-cent stamps were recently printed with the locomotive which forms the central vignette in an inverted position. Of course, the mistake was corrected speedily, but enough of the sheets had gone forth for the topsy-turvy locomotive to make its appearance in postal circles, to the amazement of the non-collector and the joy of the collector. For there is nothing the philatelist loves more than a postal freak. Twenty-two years ago a similar accident occurred in the printing of revenue stamps, and the rate for these rare prints now being \$25. But the present demand for the inverted locomotive issue is likely to beat all records already made. A crop of paper, costing the original purchaser 2 cents, is selling for as high as \$30, a profit of \$28, or 1400 per cent on the transaction.

This beats the 520-per-cent-a-year man who came to grief in Brooklyn a year or so ago. There is nothing like it for profits save an occasional rise in Northern Pacific when two sets of money kings are

fighting for control. But, of course, the chance is not to be picked up every day or week. There is no known place where the investor can buy the inverted locomotive stamps at 2 cents apiece. One might purchase \$100 worth of 2-cent stamps at various post offices and not strike a single specimen of the freak. It is probable that all of them are now in circulation, in the hands of speculators and collectors. The philatelists are eagerly seeking light on the question of how many such stamps were originally printed, for upon this fact depends the precise value to be set upon the individual freak. What an agony of mind must be caused when one sees one of these upside-down stamps stuck upon a letter and canceled, wasted for mere postage, when it might have become the means of giving satisfaction to a collector or wealth to a small investor!

Mr. Tillman undoubtedly has a large share of rugged nerve. But there is always danger of his becoming careless and running up against the sharp end of his own pithfork.

Aguiñaldo's anxiety to come to this country may be due to the roving nature he acquired by being kept constantly on the retreat.

China mildly suggests that if it is to pay all this indemnity it will be put on a working business basis as soon as possible.

SHOOTING STARS.

Sublime Complacency. "That impressario has never heard me sing," said the Wagnerian prima donna. "How do you know?" "He just said he didn't care much for Wagner's music."

Delusion. Man's self-esteem will now and then make honest judgment fail. For sometimes he's a Jonah when He thinks he is a whale.

Good Words Scarce. "If we can't speak well of people," said the gentle young woman, "it is better not to talk of them at all." "Yes," answered Miss Cayenne; "that is why the weather is such a prevalent topic of conversation."

True to His Word. "You know you said before election that you were a friend who would divide his land with me." "That's right," said Senator Sorghum, blandly; "that's right. But it's going to be a good many years before I get down to my last dollar."

Difficult to Determine. "We ought to give credit for not being a wuss'n' what we are," said Plodding Pete. "Oh, I dunno," answered Meandering Mike. "I've been tryin' fur some time to figger out how I never happened to be a burglar. I never could make up my mind whether it was 'cos I'm too good or 'cos I ain't industrious enough."

A Hope. I used to hear of Boogy men When I was but a lad; The stories made me tremble when I thought of the bad.

Geoe whiz! the tales that they would tell Would set me shivering! Though now, of course, I know full well, There isn't no such thing.

No more I dread ol' Boogy-boo— He's vanished far away. I wish the same would happen to Some terrors of today. These scarecrows which to fret your mind The politicians bring— I wish that I'd wake up an find There wasn't no such thing.

They fret me with the "Octopus." A-reachin' far an' wide; The "Yellow Peril's" ever wuss; It makes me want to hide. But I ain't crushed entirely flat. I hope the years may bring New light, an' we'll discover that There isn't no such thing.

That Threatened Coalition. From the New York Mail and Express.

The European journals which are still advocating an anti-American league do not get any nearer to the truth by the institution of such a compact. What they wish is a Zollverein, of course—a customs league which shall set against our fiscal policy one definitely designed to combat it. The difficulties which have sometimes been discovered, in making up a tariff, in reconciling the interests of diverse sections of this American union, would instantly develop in an attempted European Zollverein. If Europe must "succumb," as a Vienna journal now declares, to the idea of forming a real anti-American league, it is to be feared that it will have to succumb. And yet every year brings recognition of the immense benefit that America has been to the people of the old world.

Date of Inaugurations.

From the Duluth News-Tribune. Washington was first inaugurated as President on April 30, and the proposal to change the date of inaugurations to that day by supported by plausible considerations. The inauguration must be held in the open air, but because custom demands that procedure and because the vast throngs which are to witness it cannot be accommodated in any hall, Washington weather is apt to be disagreeable on March 4, and even when the sun shines it is almost always too cold for standing in the open air, while on April 30 the weather is likely to be more settled and the air is sure to be warmer.

Science Catching Up With Fiction.

From the Providence Journal. Jules Verne, now long past his seventieth year, has begun his ninety-ninth story. Since he commenced writing, some of his most marvelous tales have proved to be only prophecies. For instance, he has submarine boats almost as wonderful as Captain Nemo's craft, and his journey around the world has been accomplished in much less time than that required by the Atlantic. If M. Verne wishes to write a novel of adventure, it is improbable that science will not catch up with it for a long time to come, he will have to tax his powers to the utmost; provided that at the same time, as in his earlier stories, he surrounds it with the spectacular elements which impart to one of the chief charms to his narratives.

Dentistry Set to Music.

From the Minneapolis Times. Rag-time music will take a new lease of life if the recent discovery of a Paris dentist is true. When he puts the patient under the influence of gas, he connects his ears at same time with a phonograph disc, and the patient, while unconscious, is made to hear the music of the dentist's office. The man of learning either forgets or never knew what a wealth of brightness and cheer the American girl dispenses on her way through life. Her sympathy and help is so often above any price. The inference to be drawn from the professor's remark is that the American girl is already a masterpiece of the artist, and is being so by the use of anesthetic, and thus avoiding the excessive application of ether.

The American Girl.

From the Baltimore American. The charge made by a Chicago professor against the American girl that she takes all from father or brother, giving nothing back, is likely to be proved a very real contradiction. The man of learning either forgets or never knew what a wealth of brightness and cheer the American girl dispenses on her way through life. Her sympathy and help is so often above any price. The inference to be drawn from the professor's remark is that the American girl is already a masterpiece of the artist, and is being so by the use of anesthetic, and thus avoiding the excessive application of ether.

Why Wall Street Is Quiet.

From the Chicago Record-Herald. Reports from New York are to the effect that outsiders are not doing much in Wall street just now. It is merely a case of "if you haven't any money you needn't come around."

DULIN & MARTIN CO.

A Great Sale of CHINA.

One of the most opportune bargain events we've ever launched. There's always a need for China—and that constant need is especially pressing now, with summer homes to furnish.

It's just the China you want, too, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Meat Platters and the like. Most of it from England, France and Austria. Odd pieces—lines that we're discontinuing, or decorations that can't be duplicated, make up the lots.

You know our reputation for bargains. Go over the list and see if we've ever made greater reductions.

10c. Table.

Fine English Decorated Cups and Plates and Austrian TEA, BREAKFAST and DINNER PLATES that sold as high as \$2.50 dozen.

Choice for 10c.

15c. Table.

40c. SAUCE BOATS, 25c. SAUCE LADLES and English and French DECORATED PLATES that sold as high as \$6 dozen.

Choice for 15c.

25c. Table.

French, English and Austrian PLATES and CUPS AND SAUCERS that are wonderful values at 25c. \$1.35 SUGAR BOWLS, 25c. \$1.25 SUGAR BOWLS, 25c. \$1.15 TEA POTS, 25c. \$1.05 SUGAR BOWLS, 25c. \$1.00 SUGAR BOWLS, 25c. \$1.00 CHINA BOTTLES, 25c. \$1.00 CHINA BOTTLES, 25c. \$1.00 CHINA BOTTLES, 25c. \$1.00 CHINA BOTTLES, 25c.

50c. Table.

\$2.50 SUGAR BOWLS, 50c. \$2.50 SUGAR BOWLS, 50c. \$2.50 MEAT DISHES, 50c. \$2.50 SALAD BOWLS, 50c. \$2.50 SALAD BOWLS, 50c. \$2.50 INK WELLS, 50c. \$2.50 INK WELLS, 50c. \$2.50 INK WELLS, 50c. \$2.50 INK WELLS, 50c.

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\$3.50 SUGAR BOWLS, 10c. \$3.50 SUGAR BOWLS, 10c. \$3.50 SUGAR BOWLS, 10c. \$3.50 SUGAR BOWLS, 10c. \$3.50 SUGAR BOWLS, 10c. \$3.50 SUGAR BOWLS, 10c. \$3.50 SUGAR BOWLS, 10c. \$3.50 SUGAR BOWLS, 10c.

25c and 33 1/3% off "Open Stock" Ware.

Several patterns of "Open Stock" China reduced from 25c to 33 1/3% from regular prices. This gives an opportunity to buy beautifully decorated China at about the price usually asked for Eastern Ware.

Dulin & Martin.

SUCCESSORS TO M. W. REVERIDGE, CHINA GLASS, SILVER, ETC. 1215 F. ST. & 1214 G ST. N. W.

Only a few of our \$4 PRIVATE STORAGE ROOMS still vacant. Make engagements at once if you require first-class storage. They hold contents of 4 or 5-room flats—fitted with lock and key—and reached by both freight and passenger elevators.

Merchants' Parcel Delivery Company, 929-931 D St. Tel. 659.

"We move anything." Household effects, china, bric-a-brac, carriages, bicycles, automobiles, etc.—PACKED BY EXPERTS—AND SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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To KILL MOTHS, Flies and Mosquitoes.

BURN Thompson's Insect Powder.

W. S. THOMPSON, PHARMACEUT, 708 15TH ST.

Pianos, \$1 Weekly.

Clearing sale of all Square Pianos at greatly reduced prices, on very easy terms. A good piano on \$1 weekly payments.

F. G. Smith, 1225 Pa. Ave.

Stylish, Harness.

UY your horse's Spring Clothing here. We have an elegant line of smart, dandy harness. It is strong, well made and in the best of leather. Our prices are the best.

S. Bensinger, (The Horse Bazaar), 940 La. Ave.

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Floral Designs for Funerals.

We take pride in our Floral Design Work, and it's a well-known fact that the Gude Bros. are the most artistic, tasteful and original.

Gude & Bro., 1224 F.

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Austin's Dog Bread

Is the best food for dogs.

Woodward & Lothrop.

New York—Washington—Paris.

Boys' Clothing.

A most complete and satisfying assortment for the older as well as the younger boys. The correct styles for dress and the more practical sorts for every-day wear. A number of very special values are offered for Saturday, among which are the following:

Boys' New Double-breasted Cheviot Suits, in a variety of neat and pretty mixtures, light and medium shades; spring and summer weights; excellent quality of cloth; pants double in seat and knees; cut, made and finished in a most thorough manner. We offer them at a very low price. \$5.50 each. Value \$4.00.

Navy Blue Serge Double-breasted Suits, all wool; well made; perfect fitting; pants double in seat and knees; sizes 8 to 16. Special value. \$3.75 each.

Fine All-wool Serge Sailor Suits, beautiful quality, elegantly made, handsomely trimmed and braided with twelve rows of silk braid; five colors—navy blue, royal blue, cadet blue, garnet and brown; sizes 8 to 12. \$5.00 each. Value \$7.00.

A lot of Fancy Mixed Cheviot Sailor Suits, all wool; prettily trimmed and finished; light and dark effects; well made and well fitting; sizes 8 to 8. \$2.95 each. Were \$4.25, \$4.50 and \$5.00.

Girls' Clothing.

Wool and Wash Dresses and Coats in a profusion of refined and practical styles adapted to growing girls. Also Golf Jackets, English Box Coats, Automobiles, Russian Blouse Coats, Raglans and Military and L'Aiglon Capes for misses and little girls.

Also Misses' Separate Skirts of cheviot, linen and chambray, suitable for wear with blouses and shirt waists.

Misses' Gray Homespun Suits, Eton Jacket, without collar, or revers; finished with narrow bands of taffeta silk; five-gored flared skirts; sizes 14 and 16. \$10.00 each.

Girls' English Box Reefers, in brown, cardinal, navy and mode chevrons and tan cover cloth; sizes 4 to 14. \$5.00 each.

Misses' White Pique Suits, sailor blouse and gored skirts, trimmed with narrow bias folds; sizes 8 to 16. \$5.00 each.

Misses' Separate Wash Skirts, of chambray and grass linen, made with circular neck and gored; trimmed or plain; 28 to 30 inches long. 95c. to \$2.50 each.

Girls' English Box Reefers, in brown, cardinal, navy and mode chevrons and tan cover cloth; sizes 4 to 14. \$5.00 each.

Misses' Wash Suits, of linen, crash and fancy pique, in a variety of colors and patterns; trimmed blouse, with broad sailor collar; circular skirt, finished with narrow bands of braid or pique; sizes 10 to 16. \$3.75 each.

Also a full line of Girls' Gimpes, India Linens and Persian Lawns, trimmed with delicate lace, embroideries, tucks and hemstitching; sizes 4 to 12. 50c. to \$4.25 each.

Misses' Cheviot Eton Jacket Suits, mode, brown and wine; jacket made without collar and trimmed with attached bands of taffeta silk and finished with vest of cloth; skirt with full circular flounce; sizes 14 and 16. \$12.50 each.

Misses' White Pique Suits, sailor blouse and gored skirts, trimmed with narrow bias folds; sizes 8 to 16. \$5.00 each.

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